

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.  
George Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office, (Over Post Office) 1000 Broadway.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.  
One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....\$2.50  
Three Months.....\$1.25  
Any three days except Sunday, one year.....\$3.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....\$2.00  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....\$1.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....\$1.25  
By CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per Week, daily only.....4 cents  
Per Week, daily and Sunday.....5 cents  
TWICE-A-WEEK 1887-1900.  
Published Monday and Thursday—26 years. \$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address, THE REPUBLIC,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
If referred communications cannot be returned  
under any circumstances, please send return  
address at the Post Office in St. Louis, Mo., as  
second-class matter.  
DOMESTIC POSTAGE.....PIERCE CITY.  
First, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent  
Fifteen, sixteen and twenty pages.....2 cents  
Twenty-two or twenty-three pages.....3 cents  
Twenty-four or twenty-five pages.....4 cents  
Twenty-six or twenty-seven pages.....5 cents  
TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Main Office.....Main 2918  
Editorial Reception Room.....Park 154  
Vol. 58.  
No. 58.  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.  
SEPTUAGESIMUS CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the annual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1900, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	85,820	16 Sunday.....	84,960
2 Sunday.....	85,750	17.....	83,310
3.....	85,040	18.....	84,180
4.....	83,570	19.....	84,460
5.....	83,260	20.....	84,250
6.....	85,490	21.....	83,580
7.....	83,190	22.....	86,210
8.....	85,810	23 Sunday.....	84,700
9 Sunday.....	85,710	24.....	84,090
10.....	82,970	25.....	83,680
11.....	83,060	26.....	83,560
12.....	83,620	27.....	83,280
13.....	85,590	28.....	83,240
14.....	85,920	29.....	86,040
15.....	85,810	30 Sunday.....	86,250

Total for the month.....2,532,000  
Less all copies mailed in print-  
ing, left over or filed.....45,529

Net number distributed.....2,486,471  
Average daily distribution.....82,912  
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of September was 122 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1900.  
J. P. PARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My  
term expires April 2, 1901.

JUSTIFY HIS SPASMS.

One H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, is still engaged in throwing spasms over the danger of the Democrats gaining control of the lower house of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Thomas E. Mulvihill of St. Louis finds himself among the latest victims compelled to witness the Hanna spasms whether they will or no. He has received the usual communication from Mr. Hanna, containing the information that the Democrats are certain of Congressional gains, that it will be very difficult for the Hanna crowd to offset these gains and begging him earnestly to "bend his back" in strenuous effort against the Democratic advance on Congress.

There is no doubt that Mr. H. H. Hanna's fears are well grounded. The outlook for Democratic gains in the national Congress is bright indeed, and it is gratifying to have this fact confirmed by Mr. Hanna's continuous spasm. It is also in order for the Democrats in every Congressional district in the Union to see to it that the Hanna forecast of such Democratic gains is fully borne out. The result will be for the good of the country as well as to show that Mr. H. H. Hanna's spasms were not the outcome of mere hysterical imagination.

HAN ADMITTED ALL.

Democrats must not allow the Globe-Democrat to squirm out of its issue. The Republican State campaign has been staked on the assertion that the School Fund has been pillaged and spent in general State expenses. Hold the Globe-Democrat and Flory strictly to this outrageous charge.

In admitting that the investment in State bonds was constitutional and wise, the Globe-Democrat has admitted all. The cash received for United States bonds went to the owners of State bonds from whom these bonds were purchased. There has never been any cash since, the change to certificates being a mere change of form. The State officials could not have obtained cash from the fund and no cash from the fund could have gone into the general revenue.

The only question remaining is whether certificates are equivalent to the bonds for which they were exchanged; whether they are an investment as safe and as advisable. That question is simple and will be readily settled. Just now the essential thing is to suppress upon the people that in the main issue created to injure the State and serve Flory the Globe-Democrat has admitted its falsehood.

In another column will be found the clear statement of ex-Superintendent Shannon, who conducted the transactions by which United States bonds were replaced with State bonds. This statement clinches the admission of the Globe-Democrat and places those transactions beyond reproach or criticism.

The Globe-Democrat has fully explained what became of the only cash ever handled in the transactions if has slandered. Teach that fact to the people in every county.

CANT FOOL THE PEOPLE.

Governor Roosevelt wasted time in thrashing over a topic the right aspect of which is now familiar to all the people of this country when, in his Covington speech, he assailed Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee for membership in an alleged trust.

The company which owns the patent rights for the round-bale method of pressing cotton is not, it has been repeatedly shown of late, in the nature of a trust. The one great requisite in the organization of a trust—a monopoly of

the field of commerce or industry in which such a corporation engages—is lacking to the round cotton bale company. It does not handle more than one-fourth of the cotton crop of the United States. It has absolutely no control of the situation. It is not absorbing nor crushing other concerns in order to prevent competition. All that it has is what it considers an excellent method of baling cotton, which it hopes to see widely adopted, just as the cotton gin was adopted in its day.

These facts are now well known to the people of this country so well known that no amount of Republican focusing of glasses on the alleged "round-bale trust" will divert the people's attention from the bona-fide trusts which are exercising so malign an influence on American trade and industries. It is these great monopolies, flourishing because they absolutely control markets and regulate output and prices, which the American people condemn and against which they will take effective action by voting in November to retire from power in the Government the party which stands confessed as the party of the trusts.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

There is such gross ignoring both of fact and of law in the Republican criticisms of the School Fund investment that it is difficult to tell whether the misstatements result from ignorance or are merely manifestations of political unscrupulousness.

Thus it is not easy to pass judgment on the flagrant misstatements of the record and outrageous misapplication of plain legal principles which characterized the speech of Congressman Pearce delivered at Macon last Saturday.

It was inexcusable ignorance, however, if ignorance it was, which dictated his declaration that the change of the School Fund investment in December, 1875, from United States to State bonds was unlawful because "the Missouri Constitution of 1820, with its prohibitive section of article 9, was still in force." Mr. Pearce should have known that the Constitution of Missouri was amended in November, 1872, three years before, for the specific purpose of authorizing the investment of the School Fund in Missouri bonds. By intelligent action of the voters of this State the Constitution was changed in 1875 so as to directly declare that the "School Fund may be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri."

In another column will be found an interview with Mr. Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, who was the private secretary of the Governor of Missouri at the time this amendment to the Constitution was adopted. He gives an interesting and timely review of the circumstances connected with the change in the Constitution. Mr. Judson directs attention to the fact that an overwhelming majority of the votes cast were in favor of the amendment, only 8,167 votes being against the proposition in a total poll of 239,425 votes. There was no political division on the question, Democrats and Republicans alike being in favor of the authority conferred and the supreme voice of the State being very nearly unanimous in its expression.

This is a late day to begin condemnation of the voters of Missouri. It was under their authority that the School Fund was invested in Missouri bonds in 1875; it is under their authority that the fund is so invested to-day. They made no mistake when they granted the authority and the Legislature made no mistake when it exercised the discretion so given.

PEARCE ON THE SCHOOL FUND.

Congressman Charles E. Pearce is making a great effort to exploit the School Fund roborack the Republican party of Missouri is depending so much upon. The St. Louis Republican organ quoted in its issue of yesterday nearly two columns of what Pearce said on the subject at a meeting in Macon the other day. The attentive reader can find some facts of significant interest embedded in these two columns of misrepresentation; facts which will amply suffice to expose the absolute insincerity of Mr. Pearce and the complete humbug of all the Republican talk about looting the School Fund.

In the course of his Macon speech Mr. Pearce gave the amount of the School Fund and its status at different periods. His statements on these points are subjoined:

"On October 1, 1899, the school fund stood as follows: Stock in State Bank.....\$60,567.56 Pacific Railroad bonds.....17,009.00 Total.....\$77,576.56 "On January 1, 1898, the school fund stood as follows: Stock in State Bank.....\$60,567.56 Certificates of indebtedness.....500,000.00 Cash.....722.60 Total.....\$1,061,329.56
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"The nominal amount of the school and university funds has, under the operations of existing law relating to income, increased to the aggregate amount of \$4,235,829.42. This showing is entirely Mr. Pearce's. The Republic has neither added to nor altered his statements. It has done nothing but bring separated statements into immediate juxtaposition that the growth and disposition of the School Fund from time to time, as admitted by Mr. Pearce, may be perfectly plain.

These figures do not on their face suggest that there has been any "looting" of the school money. Where are we to look for the great outrage with which the Democratic party is charged? Mr. Pearce says the School Fund was "looted and appropriated to pay the debts of the State in order to make a political showing favorable to the Democratic party," and yet he admits that the fund stands to-day \$4,235,829.42, and that there is annually paid into the school revenue and disbursed for school purposes a large interest on this sum of money. There has been no looting as yet, whatever may be the danger if the government of Missouri falls into Republican hands.

Now has the money been appropriated to pay the debts of the State as Mr. Pearce charges. He tells the story himself when he says:  
"The Democratic party administration of 1875, in December of that year, sold its aggregate of United States bonds (\$1,060,000), and invested the proceeds in Missouri bonds. The Government was sold at a premium of about 10 1/2 per cent., and the State bonds were bought at a discount."  
In this correct statement of facts Mr. Pearce answers the whole outcry of the Republican orators and Republican

newspapers. He felt compelled to add:  
"The argument that these bonds were outstanding when the State was paying interest on them, and that they were bought in the open market is a specious one and not easily answered."  
It would have been more truthful if he had said the argument is unanswerable, since the safety of the security was not diminished while both the principal sum and the rate of interest were substantially increased.  
Mr. Pearce has fully answered the charge that "the cash was not invested for the schools," but was spent for other purposes. He tells the full truth; that is, that the cash was spent in buying Missouri State bonds, and the obligations of the State still remain in the custody of the proper State official to the credit of the public schools and are annually paying a larger rate of interest than could be obtained from any other form of investment. Of course the money is not in the State Treasury, for the people of Missouri enjoy no special privilege permitting them to eat their cake and have it, too. The money went out when it was used to buy the State's obligations and now the School Fund has the obligations and the sellers of the State bonds have, or did have, the money. It would be hard to convince them that their part in a very ordinary business transaction constituted them co-conspirators in a criminal looting of the Missouri School Fund.  
DOCTOR HYMEN; OCULIST.  
That is a touchingly beautiful story which comes by cable from London telling how an English nobleman blind from childhood had his sight restored just as he was leading his bride to the altar, and there and then saw her for the first time.  
The sentimental value of the story is made complete by the fact that the bridegroom was drawn more deeply in love than ever by this sudden vision of his bride in all her loveliness of maidenly blushes, orange blossoms and wedding gown of angelic white. He had wooed and won her "sight unseen," as the children's old nursery game has it, but she turned out to be even fairer than his fancy had painted her. He had made no mistake in buying "a pig in a poke," if so homely a comparison is permissible where a bride is concerned.  
Impassioned poets and fervid novelists of the ultra-romantic school will not fail to make timely and effective use of this fascinating incident from real life. The shelf-worn cycle of the great world, however, may not be so deeply impressed. He is fully capable of claiming that the recent London case is by no means the first on record where a man's eyes were opened by marriage.

Let it be told everywhere that the World's Fair amendments—numbered 4 and 5 on the ballot—will not raise the tax-rate in State or city by the smallest fraction. Be careful to vote for these amendments.

It is for American voters to say whether this Republic shall enter the Twentieth Century as a Federal Monarchy with the governing power exclusively in the hands of "the rich and well-born."

Colonel Joe Flory has apparently adopted the Globe-Democrat tactics of preferring charges against Missouri Democracy which cannot be sustained when the proof of their truth is demanded.

Will the Globe-Democrat please explain how school funds first invested in United States bonds and then reinvested in Missouri State bonds are by that process "squandered"?

For the young American who aspires to business independence the first necessity is to overthrow the monopoly system which makes individual independence impossible.

Should Mr. McKinley be re-elected and stand by the trusts as faithfully as they have stood by him the rights of the American people are doomed to complete sacrifice.

Rudyard Kipling will doubtless chant a stirring British Te Deum if the Tory administration of President McKinley is continued for another four years in this country.

Senator Vest's estimate of Mr. Dockery's character and abilities indicates that the Little Giant is still close in sympathetic kinship to the people of Missouri.

One advantage in overthrowing the trust evil this year will be that the American workman can thereafter vote his convictions without imperiling his job.

Judging from the vigor of Senator Vest's recent interview in The Republic the Kereus plot to gain his seat in the United States Senate is decidedly premature.

By their verdict at the polls the people should anticipate the United States Supreme Court's ruling against the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff bill.

An influence which has the power to close down American mills for partisan political effect is an influence that should be removed from American life.

Mark Hanna probably thinks it absurd for the Porto Ricans to ask a higher American privilege than that of paying tribute to the Sugar Trust.

It looks as if the trusts are determined to re-elect Mr. McKinley if they have to starve every last trust employee into the necessary frame of mind.

Mr. Dockery shouldn't mind being kept busy refuting Republican misrepresentations. The net result is invariably to his advantage.

Republican imperialists have substituted the cry "You can't beat the coin" for the old American declaration "Vox populi, vox Dei!"

THE MAN WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

He is a dread and awesome man.  
In campaign times like these:  
He holds you with his glittering eye,  
And tells you what the vote will be.  
He knows just what the vote will be,  
And what will then befall.  
The cause and the effect he knows,  
The man who knows it all!  
He rains statistics on your head,  
You cannot get away.  
He shows you your latest tally-argue,  
And, oh! he comes to stay!  
He fills your days with bitterness,  
He fills your nights with gloom.  
He makes you wish that you were dead—  
The man who knows it all!  
RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

THESE ARE THE MEN WHO DIRECT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN.



JAMES M. SEIBERT, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERATURE BUREAU.  
AL MORROW, MR. SEIBERT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.  
HARRY EDWARDS, SECRETARY OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.  
THOMAS J. WARD, TREASURER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.  
THOMAS LANDERSON, A YOUNG SPEAKER ATTACHED TO THE BUREAU.

Back of a plain, mahogany desk littered with papers and documents, in one of the parlors on the second floor of the Lucile Hotel, sits a tall, handsome man of staid frame, athletic build and dignified bearing, whose still southern face betrays his distinguished air. A pair of kindly, clear blue eyes, beneath the broad brow of a high-crowned, soft hat of the style so much affected by Missourians and Texans, beam forth a benevolent welcome to the scores of visitors who call upon him daily.  
This man, whose every word, look and action bespeaks quiet reserve and dignity, who looks like a Parisian might have looked in that dashing musketeer's golden prime, is James M. Seibert, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, upon whose broad shoulders the responsibilities of the State campaign sit easily.  
When the Democratic party honored Mr. Seibert with this high office it did itself proud in its judgment of the man selected. The cares of a State campaign in a presidential election year are weighty beyond the endurance of most men, the mental and physical strain entailed requiring extraordinary strength. Mr. Seibert en-

bodies all that is requisite in a campaign director, as is evidenced by the remarkably successful results achieved by the party throughout the State, under his direction.  
Chairman Seibert, in the full flush and prime of perfect manhood, is an old campaigner with an enormous capacity for hard work, which is only equaled by the facility with which he disposes of it. He has weathered many a severe campaign and, come out with sails intact and rigging taut, and the present campaign, although promising to be as fierce as any, has not deterred him from his duty.  
The tremendous amount of work entailed upon the chairman of the Democratic State Committee can hardly be realized by the average politician, and not at all by the voter, who simply casts his ballot without a thought of the energy expended by others in seeing that that particular ballot was cast. The entire work of organization, registration and naturalization, with the endless ramifications these involve, devolves upon the chairman's shoulders, the routine work of carrying out the details perfected by the chairman's staff.

There are clubs to organize; wards and precincts to canvass; literature to be distributed; advertising matter to be prepared; speakers to be selected; itineraries to be arranged, and a thousand other matters to be attended to personally by the chairman, to say nothing of the voluminous correspondence to be handled, much of which requires personal attention.  
With all these manifold and onerous duties imposed upon him, Chairman Seibert remains cool, calm and imperturbable. There is no hurry, bustle or confusion. The work is so systematized and accurately arranged that it is disposed of with less friction than characterizes the transaction of business in the office of a small merchant, quiet-voiced, even-natured, Chairman Seibert disposes of one after another of the questions under consideration with a rapidity astonishing to the uninitiated observer.  
For the last week he has been "eyes deep" in work, and his private stenographer, Al Morrow, accounted one of the speediest operators in the State, is acquiring a hump on his back, endeavoring to keep pace with his indefatigable chief.

The voluminous correspondence which pours into the headquarters may be estimated when it is known that up to date more than 6,000 mail communications have been received and filed, with the hottest portion of the campaign to come. Almost all of these communications require replies, and this is the task that falls to the lot of Secretary J. Harry Edwards. Mr. Edwards, in addition, prepares the itineraries of the speakers attached to the bureau, and assigns dates for meetings. To assist him in this work, he has the services of two expert stenographers, and a third is about to be added to the staff, in view of the increasing correspondence.  
Chairman Seibert is in charge of the local G. Y. Crenshaw is in charge of the local department of the bureau for the distribution of literature, the main bureau being in Jefferson City. Nearly 100,000 pieces of literature have been sent out from the local bureau thus far.  
Since the campaign was inaugurated Chairman Seibert and every member of the force have been working harder than day laborers, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, and in the last week, until midnight and later. Sam Cook, Emmett Newton and other volunteers have assisted in the latest hours, but even with this assistance, the work continues to increase, and the force is beginning to feel the strain.

WEDDINGS OF TO-DAY—MR. AND MRS. NUGENT RECEIVE.

Novelty in Bridesmaids' Gowns at the Williams-Aldrich Ceremony—T. DeWitt Talmage's Nephew to Wed Miss Prosser.

A novel event in bridesmaids' frocks will make the Williams-Aldrich wedding this evening one of the distinctive affairs of the autumn.  
Each of the four attendant maids is to wear pink. The first maid will wear a gown of the palest pink, procurable, exactly the shade of an old-fashioned blush rose. She will be followed by another in a deeper tint of the same color, her gown matching a Mermet rose. The third bridesmaid will appear in pink of the bridesmaid rose shade, which is yet deeper; while the fourth, who is also the maid of honor, will wear directly in front of the bride, wearing a gown that will duplicate the rich tint of the American beauty rose. All these rose shades are chosen by electric light, and blend together in perfect harmony.

Miss Aldrich, who is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aldrich, of St. Louis, and a niece of Rear Admiral Sampson, is to be married to Robert Williams of Webster this evening at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Lindell boulevard and Spaulding avenue, the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The church will be decorated with palms and pink roses, while the aisle, instead of being tiled with the traditional white satin, will have pink ribbons for their ornamentation; these side aisles that are not to be used finished at the pew ends with broad pink ribbons and large bunches of ferns. Charles Galloway will play a short programme of bridal music and the two wedding marches.

The officiating clergyman, Doctor William Short, assisted twenty-five years ago at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich in Brooklyn.

Frank Williams, brother of the bridegroom, and John Gamble will be ushers; while Percy C. Jones, Paul G. Palmer and Guy Alexander will be the groomsmen. Vincent Waddock of Webster is to serve as best man.

Miss Aldrich has chosen a girlish wedding gown of peau de soie, trimmed very fluffily in chiffon pleatings and Renaissance lace. Shirts of chiffon are used lavishly, and with demilunes, cut to show the bodice has an united girdle and sleeves of the Renaissance. She will carry a bouquet of anemones, the newest flower for wedding garniture. This is a variety of sweet pea, growing in clusters, the petals shading into faint pink at their tips. The foliage is very luxuriant and ferns will be used in the arrangement. The bride's train will be arranged in a large, round bouquet, in order that it may be carried in a silver holder, which Mrs. Aldrich used at her wedding, and which will bear out the idea of "something old." The tulle veil will be fastened with a coronet of the same flowers. No jewels of any sort will be worn.

Miss May Somerville, who will follow the groomsmen into the church, and lead the bridesmaids, is to wear the palest pink gown, of mousseline de soie, trimmed with many pleatings and frills of the same material, according to a late French fancy. The bridesmaids' gowns are all constructed alike, decollete and with demilunes, cut to show the arm at the shoulder. Full-blown roses, matching the gowns, will be worn in the hair.

Miss Nora Burroughs, daughter of Judge Burroughs of Edwardsville, Ill., will come next, in a deeper pink mousseline gown. Miss Anne Sullivan is the third bridesmaid, while Miss Anna Donaghy will immediately precede the bride in the deepest shade of American beauty, any 2 1/2 in. in color, after which the bridal couple will depart for a short journey, with New York as its terminus. After November 1 they will be at home at No. 118 West Eighty-second street.

Only relatives will witness the ceremony. A small reception will be given, after which the bridal couple will depart for a short journey, with New York as its terminus. After November 1 they will be at home at No. 118 West Eighty-second street.

Occasionally to honor a distinguished visitor, but really to greet their St. Louis friends after a two years' absence, Mr. and Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, of New York, will be in the city last evening at their residence, No. 394 Westminster place. Fully six hundred guests thronged the house between 9 and 11 o'clock. They were received by the host and hostess and their clerical visitor, Mr. Nugent of Liverpool, England. Mr. Nugent is not a native of St. Louis, but he is a native of the same name. He is traveling in the United States for pleasure and has included St. Louis in his Southern trip.

The house, while not large, was admirably arranged for guests, as well as tastefully ornamented with flowers last evening. The piazzas were inclosed, their walls covered with Oriental draperies; the floors with rugs; while the tropical lanterns diffused a soft light therein. The men guests of this apartment a pleasant retreat where cigars were to be enjoyed.

In the pink drawing-room a few palms made the requisite background for the light-colored gowns worn by the women, while pink roses were placed in various nooks. A large basket, roses drooping from its sides, hung on the north wall, forming a no less attractive mural decoration. Another mammoth basket of pale green wicker was placed on the new west of the hall balustrade, and filled with American beauties, any electric spikes being hidden among the flowers and foliage. Not the least interesting feature of the decoration was the quantity of "round-the-world" articles which Mr. and Mrs. Nugent have picked up in their travel of two years; and which was viewed with great pleasure last night by their friends.

Mrs. Nugent wore a Paris gown of white and pale lavender—white tulle covered with lace, the latter embroidered in the popular gold threads, formed the material, portions of the lace being delicately spotted. The skirt was paneled in lace, appliqued at intervals with large clusters of cream-tinted chiffon flowers. Lavender chiffon was applied to both skirt and bodice in rosettes and festoons.

Mrs. T. C. Casey, mother of Mrs. Nugent; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nugent, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Parish lent their assistance in the library during the evening.

Prosser residence, the Reverend Doctor Cannon officiating. There will be no tasteful arrangement of flowers and greens. Miss Prosser will wear a gown of white with tulle over a petticoat of lace, with many chiffon bouffes of lace about the feet, terminating in a long train. Her tulle veil will be fastened with a large brooch of diamonds and pearls, which Mr. Talmage has given to her. The bridal bouquet will be white roses.

Miss Elizabeth Warner, as maid of honor, will wear white lace over white silk, and Miss Maude Baker, who is to be the bridesmaid, will be gowned in white chiffon over pink silk. Both maids will carry bouquets of chrysanthemums. The bride gave her bridesmaids gold chain bracelets as souvenirs.

Wallace Delaford will assist Mr. Talmage as best man, while Ashley Scott will be the groomsmen. The bridegroom has given them each pins of twisted gold, set in diamonds.

Mrs. Prosser will wear heliotrope chiffon and duchesse lace. Mrs. Talmage, the bridegroom's mother, will appear in a light-colored gown of black and white chiffon, the front of Finnish lace, with choux of black tulle.

The bridal party was to have been accompanied by another bridesmaid and groomsmen, the bridegroom's brother, William Scott Talmage, and Miss Brooke of Charleston, W. Va. Both were unfortunately taken ill at the last moment and were thus unable to serve.

Other guests were: Messieurs and Mesdames—Peter L. Roy, Theophile Papin, J. A. New, Julius Walsh, Hamilton Daugherty, William H. Thomas, Alexander H. Jones, Henry H. Jones, James L. Ford, Alexander Duxon, Amos Cole, James Garneau, C. F. Garneau, John J. McNair, Lindell Gordon, Joseph M. Hayes, Huntington Smith, Charles P. Jew, S. M. Kennard, W. K. Kereus, S. M. Kennard, Byron Nugent, S. M. Kennard, Charles Nagle, John A. Ockerson, Joseph Charles A. Booth and Mrs. Hoeth, Doctor John Young, Brown and Mrs. Brown.

Dr. Smith P. Galt and Mrs. Galt, Doctor L. G. W. Steadman and Mrs. Steadman, A. J. Lindsay, Joseph Garneau, Ashley D. Scott, Marie Hayes, Thomson, Holland, May Scott, Messieurs—Charles Parsons, Robert Broadhead, Samuel Ladd.

Miss Mary Mandan Dick and Mr. Louis J. Gannett were joined yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Church. The bride party consisted of James J. Long and Oliver Noose, ushers; Miss Marguerite Dick, maid of honor; Miss Emma Zelle and Miss Cecelia Gannell, the bridesmaids; George Gannell and Harry Pring, the groomsmen, and Theodore Gannell, the best man.

Next evening a reception was held at the Dick home, in LeSalle street. Mr. and Mrs. Gannell are to live at No. 127 Longfellow boulevard after their return from a short wedding trip.

The engagement of Miss Laura O'Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Reilly of Fort Leavenworth, to Mr. John E. Hall was yesterday announced. Mr. Hall is a wealthy bachelor who has hitherto been regarded as invulnerable to feminine charms by his friends on "Change. Miss O'Reilly made her debut a year ago and is popular in the West End. No wedding date has been set.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Cabanne are distinguished by the joking comments of friends over some newspaper picturing of Mrs. Cabanne as a Deputy Sheriff arresting and shooting intruders. Mr. Cabanne and his wife drove over to Clayton, Sunday, and quoted the Sheriff to arrest violators of the Sunday and game laws who were trespassing on their country place and killing pet animals. In the conversation the Sheriff humorously told Mrs. Cabanne that anybody could shoot or arrest trespassers. An evening paper took the story from The Republic, and embellished it with fancy flights and absurd pictures. Mrs. Cabanne and her husband are much amused.

DRURY LANE PACKED.  
Londoners Attended Benefit for Galveston Sufferers.  
London, Oct. 16.—The Galveston Relief Fund benefit performance packed the Drury Lane Theatre to the utmost this afternoon. Sir Henry Irving, who was greeted with loud applause, recited the "Dream of Eugene Aram." Then followed acts from "The Price of Peace," "The Debt of Honor," "English Nell," "Julius Caesar" and "Waterloo." George Alexander, Charles Wyndham, Lewis Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Berribohn, and others, were present. There were many American colony United States Ambassadors, including almost the whole of the White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, were among those present.